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BANKER,

NAPOLEON, O.

THE NORTHWEST

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND CO.
NAPOLEON, O., - AUG. 28, 1890

The Senatorial Central Committee is called to meet at the Union Hotel, in Toledo on Friday of next week, September 6th, for the purpose of selecting a time for holding the Convention to nominate members of the State Board of Equalization.

The preference expressed by the Democratic convention of Iowa for Mr. Cleveland as the next Democratic candidate for President, indicates the impression that tariff reform has made upon the northwestern mind. The farmers out there will lift the mortgages from their farms.

Hon. John Canary, of Wood county, was in the city one day last week looking up his Congressional prospects. We did not meet the gentleman, so cannot report as to what he considers his chances. Mr. Canary no doubt would make a strong candidate, but Henry county will stand by Mr. Donovan, who is equally strong.

Huester Andrew Saur, candidate for Congress from Defiance, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Saur was not here to disturb the fences of Mr. Donovan, but came down on business and to circulate among his acquaintances. By-the-way, Mr. Saur is originally a Henry county boy, having lived on the south ridge for some years. He is a rock ribbed Democrat and one of the best citizens in Defiance.

The Secretary of State last week received information from Census Superintendent Porter that the complete abstract of the census report for Ohio cannot be had for some time. There are in Ohio 2,369 enumeration districts and 182 institutions. Of these, 2,328 districts and 136 institutions have been received. Of the number received, 1,641 districts and 110 institutions have been received. It will, therefore, be some time to come before the complete returns can be given for Ohio and then only by counties and the principal towns and cities.

The Republican Congressional Convention at Defiance last Thursday was almost wholly composed of Republican sidewalk politicians and tricksters, to the exclusion of representatives of the people. But little enthusiasm was manifested, and Brigham had his heels so well marshaled that he had clear sailing and was nominated by acclamation. His sailing in November will not be so propitious, for the people will man the oars, and demagogue Brigham will be submerged by the wave of public denunciation.

That untruthful and prejudiced sheet, the Toledo Blade, put words in our mouth last week which we never uttered. We are not personally acquainted with Dr. Hathaway, of Williams county, but he has not only a reputation as a physician and Democrat, but he was a good soldier, and we knew him as one of the Congressional aspirants from this district, but, while we have refrained from speaking of the merits of any of the candidates outside of those of our own county, we have not spoken a word against any of them, the Blade to the contrary notwithstanding.

The complete novel in Lippincott's Magazine for September is contributed by Katharine Pearson Woods, author of that remarkable book, "Metzerott, Shoemaker." Miss Woods, like Mr. Edward Bellamy, has won sudden and wide fame by the advocacy of certain forms of socialism, and this, her latest novel, is directed against the "Sweating System," a system which has been exciting a great deal of antagonism both in America and England, and which stands greatly in need of reform. The story is entitled "The Mark of the Beast," and has that power about it which springs from an earnest purpose, while it is crowded with strong scenes and dramatic situations. It is a story that everybody will want to read. A sketch of Miss Woods, by Hester Crawford Dorsey, appears in body of the magazine.

Democratic Congressional Convention for the 6th District.

By the action of the Democratic Central Committee of the Sixth Congressional District held in the parlors of the Crosby House, Defiance, O., June 24, 1890, the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District are requested to assemble in Convention in the Court House at Defiance on

Tuesday, September 10th, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m.

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 50 votes and one delegate for every fraction of 25 votes and over cast for James E. Campbell for Governor at the November election, 1889, which entitles the counties composing the district to the following number of delegates:

J. C. BOLLMEYER, Secretary.

M. DONNELLY, Chairman.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Henry county are requested to meet in their respective voting precincts on

Saturday, September 6th, 1890,

At 2 o'clock p. m., at the usual place of holding elections therein, or at such other place as the township committee may designate, and select the number of delegates to represent them in a county convention to be held at the Court House, in Napoleon, on

Saturday, September 20th, 1890,

At 10 o'clock a. m., as is designated in the annexed list, the basis being made one delegate for every 10 votes cast for Gov. Campbell at the November election, 1889, and one delegate at large for each voting precinct, as follows:

Votes.	Delegates.
Bartlow.....	221
Damascus.....	205
Flatrock.....	214
Freedom.....	138
Harrison.....	143
Liberty East.....	137
West.....	109
Marion.....	242
Monroe.....	272
Napoleon.....	589
Pleasant, New Bavaria.....	185
Holgate.....	163
Richfield.....	99
Ridgeville.....	134
Washington.....	131
	2982

The business of the convention will be to select candidates for the following offices, to be voted on at the November election of 1890, to-wit:

Auditor.
Probate Judge.
Clerk.
Sheriff.
Commissioner.
Infirmary Director.
The Convention will also select a County Central Committee for the ensuing year.
By order of the County Central Committee.
L. L. ORWIG, Chairman.
J. S. MOHLER, Sec.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

The voting precincts of Henry county are entitled to the following representation in the Congressional Convention to be held at Defiance on the 16th day of September, 1890, each precinct to select its proportion of delegates on the 6th day of September, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.:

Votes.	Delegates.
Bartlow.....	221
Damascus.....	205
Flatrock.....	214
Freedom.....	138
Harrison.....	143
Liberty East.....	137
West.....	109
Marion.....	242
Monroe.....	272
Napoleon.....	589
Pleasant, New Bavaria.....	185
Holgate.....	163
Richfield.....	99
Ridgeville.....	134
Washington.....	131
	2982

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES.

The Democrats of Flatrock township are requested to meet in caucus at Dist. No. 7 School House on

Saturday, September 6th, 1890,

for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional and county conventions.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Monroe township will meet in the Chapel, in Elery, on

Saturday, September 6th, 1890,

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional and County Conventions. [Let there be a full turnout. By order of the COMMITTEE.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

EAST PRECINCT.

The Democracy of East Liberty will meet at the Town House on

Saturday, September 6th, 1890,

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to congressional and county conventions.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

WEST PRECINCT.

The Democracy of West Liberty will meet at the Town House in West Liberty on

Saturday, Sept. 6, 1890,

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to congressional and county conventions.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

HOLGATE PRECINCT.

The Democrats of Holgate Precinct will hold their caucus on

Saturday, Sept. 6th, 1890,

at 7.30 p. m., for the purpose of selecting

delegates to the congressional and county conventions.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Marion township are requested to meet at their old voting place, at the Center School House, on

Saturday, August 6th, 1890.

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional and County conventions.

By order of the Com.

A Little at Variance.

The Wauson Republican says: "Joel Brigham, of this city, has brought out numerous comments in the Ohio Farmer over his itemized account of the receipts and expenses of his farm for the last year, which were: Receipts, \$2,232.74; expenditure, \$875.45; net profit, \$1,357.29. The fact in the case are that Mr. Brigham has 160 acres of very productive land, that he is an exceptionally good manager, and that he has one of the best of go-ahead, practical farmers on his place, in the person of Charles Hartman. If all our farms were managed and worked as well as Mr. B.'s there would be less complaint among the farmers about hard times."

Brigham in his speech at Defiance last week said: "Every dollar I have is invested in agriculture, and I desire above all material things to see the husbandman pass out from under the cloud which now overshadows him, and henceforth reap a fair reward for his labor."

The Republican says it is poor management that makes farming unprofitable and sates Mr. Brigham's case, while Brigham, the farmer-on-paper-only, says the farmer is under a cloud and does not get a fair reward for his labor! A slight difference, but Brigham wants to go to Congress, all the same! But his wants will never be realized.

Labor Day.

The following act makes the first Monday in September a legal holiday:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the first Monday in September of each and every year shall be known as Labor day; be for all purposes whatever, except for the presentment for payment or acceptance, and the protesting or giving of notice of non-acceptance or non-payment of all negotiable instruments, considered as the first day of the week."

As we predicted, Boothman was endorsed by the Defiance Convention, notwithstanding the opposition of the Henry county delegation. Henry county Republicans cut but a small figure anywhere. No wonder the Signal wants to sell them out!

The Louisville Courier-Journal describes Speaker Reed as "a kind of a jocosse, fat and gassy Medici, modernized and disguised as a man," and credits him with the "honor (?) of presiding over the rottenest House of Representatives that ever sat in Washington."

How would Henry Rohrs, of Napoleon, do for member of the State Board of Equalization? Those who know Mr. Rohrs would not hesitate to endorse him for the place. If Henry will allow his name to be used Wood county will stand by him.—Bowling Green Democrat.

Mr. Rohrs would make a valuable member of the State Board of Equalization and no better selection could be made in the 33d district. Let him be nominated as one of the two members from this district.

Since the Campbell vote last year, which is the vote all apportionments for delegates is based upon this year, two of the townships of this county have been divided into two precincts each—Napoleon and Marion. The proper thing for these townships to do this year, for next year they will have the vote of this fall for a basis and of course will meet by precincts, is to hold their township caucuses at their old voting places. This has been done in Napoleon township, and as will be seen by a caucus call elsewhere, Marion township has also done so. This is right and proper.

The Forum for September will contain a political essay on "Money Interests in Political Affairs," by E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Evening Post, in which Mr. Godkin traces to the growth of protection the enormous and alarming increase of the influence of money in politics, which he regards as the most important political fact of our time. In the same number Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, replies to Senator Chandler's recent article on "The Federal Control of Elections." Other articles in this number will be "The Training of Teachers," by Professor John S. Blackie, of Edinburgh, Scotland; "The Latest Astronomical News," by Professor Charles A. Young, of Princeton; "Protection Against Torpedoes," by Lieut. John P. Finley; as well as articles by Simon Sterne, Edward Everett Hale, James E. Murdoch, M. J. Savage, and Alice E. Ives.

Let Us Have the Facts.

A great many of our Republican exchanges, including the most prominent organs of that party in the country, are a long way off in regard to Perry county, Kentucky.

They are parading it as a fair specimen of Democratic depravity, and its crimes as the result of political beliefs, and say that within the last ten years there have been 500 murders and not a single conviction.

For the sake of argument, we will admit the 500 murders and no convictions.

But as to Perry county's politics we beg leave to enlighten them. It is hopelessly and overwhelmingly Republican.

Its vote at the last Presidential election was: For Cleveland, 296; for Harrison, 699.

Only the next worst county, gave Cleveland 248; Harrison, 699. Kewan, of bloody memory, has a big Republican majority. Carter, another bad county, is largely Republican. The truth is that nearly every one of the bloody feuds in Kentucky is in the counties where the biggest Republican majorities are located.

Politics, of course, have little or nothing to do with the crimes committed within their borders.

But if the crime and politics are to be associated together, let us have the politics right, by all means.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, 1890.

Boas Quay is again in supreme command of the majority of the Senate. He was lenient towards Senators Hoar, Spooner and the rest of his opponents letting them down easy by allowing them to report a new resolution in place of the one offered by him. But it amounts to precisely the same thing as if his resolution had been adopted. The tariff bill is to be voted upon during the first week or ten days of September, and as a special sop to the radical element the most of the Republican Senators have signed an agreement to vote for the consideration of the Force bill in December next. This does not mean that all of the republican Senators will vote for that atrocious measure; for a number of them have stated that while they were willing to vote to have the bill considered they proposed voting against it. The radical element hopes to gain four votes for it from the new Senators from Idaho and Wyoming.

Senator Gorman was asked what the Democrats proposed doing in regard to the tariff bill. He said: "No agreement has been reached as to the close of debate upon the tariff bill. When there has been a sufficient, if not a thorough and satisfactory discussion of the bill, the democrats will agree, in accordance with the custom of the Senate, to take a vote upon it. The question has already been under consideration, but no conclusion has been reached. The proposition for a closure must come from the republicans. None of them have received. When it comes we shall decide whether it is satisfactory. If not we shall make a counter proposition." Senator Gorman intimated that in two weeks more the democrats, having shown the most striking inconsistencies of the bill, would be perfectly willing to have the republicans pass it, and let the voters of the country, at the Congressional elections, decide which party was in the right.

Senator Carlisle presented an argument which no republican Senator could answer when he showed by price lists and actual bills of sale that certain American manufacturers, who are given an increase of duty upon products similar to those manufactured by them upon their plea that they are necessary to prevent the being driven out of business by foreign competitors, are selling their manufactures in foreign countries much cheaper—in some cases 33 and 50 per cent less—than they sell the same articles in the United States. Mr. Carlisle said he thought, and the consumers will undoubtedly think with him that if these manufacturers could afford under the present tariff to send their goods to foreign countries to compete with foreign manufacturers of the same articles, and sell them for less than they did at home, that it would be manifestly unjust to the home buyers to raise the duty in order to allow these manufacturers to make their American customers pay a still higher price. No republican attempted to make a specific answer to Mr. Carlisle's argument—it can't be answered. "Protection"—it is the humbug of the age.

If, in the face of the acknowledgment of the Commissioner of Pensions that he borrowed \$12,000 on notes endorsed by George E. Lemon, the king of the Washington pension attorneys, the republicans of the committee investigating Representative Cooper's charges against Raum decide to whitewash that official they will prove themselves to be possessed of an unusual amount of "gall" even for Reed's henchmen. When this charge was first made, and before investigation was ordered, Mr. Raum and his friends repeatedly stated that Lemon had never endorsed his notes. Finding that Cooper had absolute proof of the transaction he now boldly admits it, and yet attempts to deny that he has favored Lemon by advancing his business in the Pension office. Lemon did not endorse those notes for nothing, and if he had not taken himself off to Europe to escape testifying Mr. Cooper would have made that fact even clearer than it is now. The committee which has taken a recess to the first of September, has, by its rulings (voted against by the democratic members) made it almost impossible for Mr. Cooper to prove the other charges, but what is admitted should be enough to make a vacancy in the head of the Pension office.

Speaker Reed could stand the pressure no longer, and on Saturday he agreed that Thursday and Saturday of this week should be devoted to the consideration of measures reported from the committee on Labor, and the House so ordered. He heard from some of the labor organizations in his district.

The late Senator Beck was eulogized in the Senate on Saturday. Senators Carlisle, Blackburn, Vest, Ingalls and Allison paid glowing tributes to the memory of the deceased statesman.

The bill for government inspection of meats for export, which makes little stars of the President and the Secretary of agriculture, has gone to the President for his approval.

Brigham's Break.

Col. J. H. Brigham, of Fulton county, who presided over the farmer's convention, persisted in holding that a rule could not be suspended for a specific purpose, but if suspended, the suspension would be general. Members of the convention sought to suspend the rule requiring all resolutions to be referred to the committee on resolutions in order that a prohibition plank might be considered. He ruled over and over again that the rule could not be suspended for that purpose, but that if it was suspended it would let in everything that might be offered.

Col. Brigham made other rulings that were equally gross violations of parliamentary law and usage. When he was in the Legislature, he himself voted, times without number, to suspend the constitutional rule to pass a specified bill; and the suspension in each case could reach only the one bill. He knows that many of his rulings were wrong, considered from the standpoint of parliamentary law and usage. Colonel Brigham is trying to break into Congress from a Democratic district, and he evidently wants the votes of Democratic farmers to achieve the result.—Columbus Post.

No food can be considered suitable to the requirements of an infant unless it contains material to supply the waste of nitrogenous tissues. Mellin's Food supplies soluble, nitrogenous matter and promotes a healthy growth, a full development and a vigorous constitution.

A New York dentist has the pleasure of operating on the Car of Russia.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

Please announce that my name will be presented to the Democrats of Henry county as a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention to be held at Napoleon, September 20th, 1890.

E. E. DECKER.

Ed. Northwest:—Please announce the name of W. B. Shawman, of Harrison township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention to be held at Napoleon, September 20th, 1890.

Ed. Northwest:—Please announce to the Democracy of Henry county that the name of J. R. Ward, of Richfield township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention to be held at Napoleon, Sept. 20th, 1890.

Ed. Northwest:—Please announce my name as a candidate for nomination for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention to be held at Napoleon, Sept. 20th, 1890.

T. J. BURNS.

CLERK.

Ed. Northwest:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Clerk of Courts subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Napoleon, O., September 20th, 1890.

D. C. BROWN.

Please announce that the name of G. F. Hayes, of Marion township, will be presented to the coming Democratic county convention as a candidate for Clerk of Courts, and subject to its decision.

C. F. CLEMENT.

AUDITOR.

Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the coming Democratic County Convention.

F. A. ROWE.

Ed. Northwest:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Auditor, subject to the decision of the coming Democratic county convention to be held Sept. 20th, 1890.

J. B. RUSH.

PROBATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of Michael Donnelly as a candidate for renomination for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention, to be held on the 20th of September, 1890.

A. J. SAYGERS.

COMMISSIONER.

Please announce to the Democracy of Henry county that my name will be presented as a candidate for renomination for County Commissioner at the County Convention to be held in Napoleon, on Sept. 20th, 1890, and subject to its decision.

A. J. SAYGERS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIMENTS MADE AT THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL STATION.

The Best Soil for Raising Wheat—A Test Made at the Station of Black Soil for This Grain—The Results Tabulated.

The question, "What varieties of wheat are best adapted to black soil?" is one of considerable interest to many Ohio farmers; for such soil, unless it contains a considerable admixture of sand, is generally found to be less suited to the production of wheat than soils whose lighter color indicates a smaller proportion of organic matter in their composition. The following experiment, which it is proposed to continue through a series of years, has been undertaken in the hope of obtaining a satisfactory answer to this question.

The locality selected for this test is thirty-nine miles west of Columbus, on the Little Miami railroad, on the farm of A. E. Wildman, in a section of country where there are large areas of black land, either covered originally with burr oaks and elms or bare prairie.

The special field used for the experiment has been in cultivation for many years, the crop for 1889 being corn. Twelve varieties of wheat were selected from those which had given the best results at the station. They were sown in plots of one-tenth acre each, about the middle of September, the remainder of the field (30 acres) being sown with Egyptian wheat.

About the middle of June, rust made its appearance in this field, and by June 20, the entire field was covered. An examination made on that date, revealed a marked difference in the amount of rust on the different varieties. The wheat was harvested in due season; the grain threshed from each plot was carefully weighed, and the weight per measured bushel was determined by means of an apparatus made specially for this purpose by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. The results are given in the following table, the yields per acre being given in measured bushels:

WHEAT ON BLACK SOIL—YIELD OF GRAIN AND WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.

Plot No.	Variety.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
1	Valley.....	33.4	48.0
2	Penguin's Velvet.....	33.4	48.0
3	French Prairie.....	33.4	48.0
4	Penguin's Velvet.....	33.4	48.0
5	Delia.....	33.4	48.0
6	Reliance.....	33.4	48.0
7	Penguin's Velvet.....	33.4	48.0
8	German Emperor.....	33.4	48.0
9	Franklin.....	33.4	48.0
10	Mealy.....	33.4	48.0

Synonym for Michigan Amber.

It will be noticed that three plots were sown with velvet chaff. The object of this was to test the uniformity of the soil. Apparently the soil was sufficiently uniform for a satisfactory test, and evidently the velvet chaff, although suffering from the rust in common with all other varieties, has proved superior to any of them in productiveness on this soil, for it can be no accident that each of the three plots of this variety should give such a decidedly larger yield than that obtained from any other variety.

The variety most nearly approaching the velvet chaff in yield is Geneva, also known as Hungarian, and the superior weight per measure bushel indicates that this variety has suffered somewhat less from rust than any other, although

it also, was seriously injured.

CONCLUSION.

The velvet chaff wheat used in this experiment (Penguin's velvet) has been recommended, first by the farm department of the Ohio State university and later by this station, as being more reliable on black soils than most other varieties. The experiment above described justifies this commendation.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Railway Car Plunges Down a Five Mile Declivity.

READING, Pa., August 22.—A runaway car on the Mount Penn Gravity railroad, which ascends the mountain near here, dashed down a five mile declivity at 11 o'clock this morning, killing six persons and injuring many others.

The road was opened five months ago, and has been doing a good business ever since. The cars were taken from a point on the outskirts of the city to the top of the mountain, a distance of five miles. On returning the cars were allowed to go down the mountain by gravity by way of another route to the point of starting.

Passengers were taken from the station to the top of the mountain. This consumed about thirty minutes. On top of the mountain there is a high stone tower where the passengers are allowed to alight to enjoy the scenery for thirty miles around.

There are different stories as to the cause of the accident but it appears that when the tower was reached, the point where the gravity portion of the road commences, the engine was detached, when the car ran away while the passengers were still on board.

The distance the point of starting is five miles, and it is estimated that this was covered by the runaway car in about three minutes, the car attaining a fearful speed, estimated at eighty miles an hour. It remained on the track to the foot of the plane, going around all the curves, while the passengers shrieked in their fright and several jumped off. When the car reached the station at the foot of the plane it jumped the track and rolled down a fifty foot embankment, where it landed upside down, with the passengers imprisoned inside. The greatest excitement prevailed, and soon a large crowd gathered.

Doctors